#### Litchfield Enquirer : PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY HENRY ADAMS.

TERMS. To village and single mail subscribers, two dollars per year, payable before the expiration of

To companies of any number over six, \$1 50 per year, payable as above. To companies less than six, \$1.75 per year, payable as before. 25 cents will be deducted from each of these prices when payment is made in advance. These prices are exclusive of mail or stage charge for transportation.

No papers will be discontinued until all arrearages

are paid, except at the discretion of the editor. Notice of a wish to discontinue must be given before

the expiration of a year.

ADVERTISING. One square, three insertions, \$1. and the same proportion for two or more squares.— Half a square, 75 cts. Continuance over three weeks 20 per cent per week. A liberal deduction made for advertisements continued 6 or 12 months.

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1 00 Commissioners' Notices,
All communications must be post-paid.

# Public Attention!

S most respectfully solicited, by the subscriber, to an Invaluable Preparation, the merits of which have been tested by time, and are sustained by un-Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops!

are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

The Botanical Drops have been successfully administered for many years, as a thorough remedy for that well known and prevalent class of inveterate discases, which originate from a vitiated habit of body, or an hereditary predisposition in the patient, and generally appear under the various and distressing

Scrofula, Salt Rheum. Leprosy. St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scurvy. Foul and Obstinate Ulcers, Sore Legs and Eyes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint.

In the last mentioned condition of the system, the Botanical Drops will be found to eradicate the lurking poison, where Mercury has totally failed, and thus pre vent the parent from entailing the seeds of an hered-itary disease on his offspring.

Dr. Relfe's Botanical Drops are successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the measels, red blotches, pimples on the face, fi stering eruptions on the skin, and other diseases of the external surface, and are one of the best Spring and Autumnal physics known, to free the system from hu-

A Physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of this article, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the Proprietor, that he considered it the best medicine known for the complaints for which it is intended, and that it ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies. Price \$1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

#### White Teeth! & healthy Gums! THOSE who would retain, or restore, these desirable personal advantages able personal advantages, are assured that no composition can be obtained superior to the

British Antiseptic Dentifrice. This is an elegant and pleasant preparation in every respect, and has for many years past, given univer-sal satisfaction wherever it has been used.

The Anticeptic Dentifrice is exempt from acid and other deleterious ingredients, which too frequently enter the composition of tooth powders in common use, and it while no the enamel of the teeth without doing it the least injury. The regular use of this admired powder, by purifying the mouth and preventing the mulation of tartar, operates as the best preventive of the Tooth Ache. The Dentifrice removes the discolorations, and restores the beautiful native whiteness of the enamel. As its application braces and strengthens the Gums, it secures to them their healthy and florid hues, and by removing all offensive foreign accumulations from the teeth, preserves the natural sweetness of the breath. Price 50 cents.

Or None are genuine unless signed on the outside printed wrapper, by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY.— For sale at his Counting Room, over No. 99, Court-Street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and also by his special appointment, by

Samuel Buel and J. G. Beckwith, Litchfield; E. Cowles, South Farms; Daniel Norton, Canaan; Judson & Whittlesey, N. Preston; Isaac S. Wadsworth, Bethlem; Norton & Henderson, Goshen.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again. Prices Reduced.



# Has for sale a complete assortment of BENCH PLANES

MOULDING TOOLS,

Litchfield, Jan. 22.

# LOOK HERE!

THE subscriber offers for sale an assortment of Waggons, and other articles, such as Steel-springs, Hoes, Axes, Adzes, Bush Hooks, Shaves, and Chissels, not surpassed by any in the country, all of which will he sold as low for cash or good credit as at any shop whatever.

A number of second hand CARRIAGES. SULKEYS, &c. for sale at cost. Wood work to Waggons of all descrip-

tions done at short notice. . Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of country work and repairing done with care. Most kinds of lumber and produce taken in payment for the above articles, by

WM. RODGERS. Spencer-Street. An Apprentice wanted

AT THE ABOVE BUSINESS. Litchfield. May, 1835.

# Litchfield County Mutual

## insurance company THIS Company has been in operation a

considerable time, and has insured property to a very large amount. It has funds on hand, and property pledged sufficient to indemnify those who insure against any loss that will probably take place. The difference between the expense of insuring in this company and in ordinary insurance companies, is now too well understood to need any explanation. Individuals in this county, who choose to insure their property at a trifling expense, can apply to the Secretary in this village, or to the agents in the several towns.

STLVESTER GALPIN, Sec'ry. Litchfield, Dec. 10, 1885.

FOR THE ENQUIRER.

Thoughts suggested by the death of an affectionate Sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Smith, wife of N. D. Smith, who died January 25th, 1836, aged 37.

Sister! thy work is done. Thy race on earth, Though not the longest, was a vigorous one. Yes, thy full soul, o'erflowing with desire Benevolent, did arge thee on in works

The duties of wife, mother, daughter, sister, friend, Came pressing on thee; and each call did meet. In thy warm bosom with a glad response, While generous feeling pressed thee forward, Till frail mortality, bound to that soul In yoke unequal, tired, sunk down, and died. The spirit then, loosed from its cumberous load, Swift winged its way to more congenial climes To taste those joys which without ceasing flow From God's right hand; high in his courts above. But oh! how great the blank, how dark the void Thy flight occasions in thy former sphere. Ah who, or what, can heal the wound Thy absence makes in his fond donting heart, Who in thee centered his best earthly hopes?

Where shall thy offspring look For care and counsel similar to thine? To whom shall parents seek for kindness Filial such as thou didst show? Sisters and brothers, where shall they receive Those kindlier sympathies which thou didst give ? The suffering and afflicted where find helping hand So readily stretched forth, by one so skilled In smoothing down the rugged brow of care, And softening life's thousand ills? Ah these, all these must long and deeply feel Thy absence-mourn thy loss-loss irreparable.

And O that all whose tips affliction's cup Does press might mingle sympathies with each, And by redoubled diligence in friendship's ways, Assunge the tide of sorrow and of grief That rolls will fullness, in each troubled breast.

But more than all, may He whose gift Is every earthly good, who oft repays These gifts recalled with richer blessings Of his heavenly grace, look down propitious On the mournful scene, and measures large of Consolation's oil pour in upon each Wounded heart. And may his spirit too, With light and truth divine, transform each soul To the same image with its glorious Lord, (Who drank before us deep of sorrow's cup,) That we, with him and thee, eternal may Those joys partake, which mortal eye hath not Beheld, nor mortal mind conceived. South Farms, March, 1836. J. M. P.

#### A SHAMEFUL SCENE.

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 27. The North Carolina contested election.—At half past three yesterday afternoon, Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, a friend of the sitting member, took the floor; he retained it until after eleven o'clock. Even then, he vielded only to Mr. Calhoun, from the same State.— When Mr. Graves took his seat, his voice was so liberal to him in this regard, he could with difficulty be heard at a distance of five yards. He had indeed occasional intervals of rest, by reason of the constantly recurring motions for adjournment which were nade; and on which, in every instance, the yeas and mays were taken. A motion had been made by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, to suspend the rule so as to enable him to submit a motion making the report the special order for Monday. At the time this motion was made, there was every indication that the previous question would be sprung and seconded; and thus the sitting member, who as Mr. Mason stated, desired to address the House, but was too much indisposed then to do so would have had his lips sealed forever-without an opportunity to record his sentiments before he took is solitary way back again to the State of whose honor rights and interests he believes himself the elected representative. The courtesy which Mr. Mason sought to extend to him was, as you are aware, withheld; and that Mr. Graham is allowed to speak for himself once more is attributed to the inflexible, but seless, determination of Mr. Graves to speak against He thought that by throwing the matter over 12 o'clock, the House must necessarily adjourn, inas much as the Sabbath day would have commenced but the majority thought otherwise. Sunday or no Sunday, the question was to be taken; and but for the serious occurrences which subsequently transpired believe that the vote would have been taken, even i the House had never risen this day. I am sustained in this assertion by the fact, that the votes against adournment grew stronger as the hour grew was only when all rule and all authority were set at defiance; when the voice of the Speaker and his mandates for order were regarded no more than the whistlings of the wind; when the view of the House to an indifferent spectator was rather that of an arena ofgladiators than a body of statesmen; it was only, it short, when the scent of blood began to be discovered that the majority consented to an adjournment.

It is not my design to give you a detail of the pro-ceedings of last night; they would fill a volume. Nor do I design to make even a passing allusion to the numberless motions that were submitted; decisions that were made; appeals that were taken; and discourtesies which were bandied about. The latter never saw surpassed; and never, I think, equalled.

confine myself to a single incident. When the hour of twelve had elapsed, Mr. Lawler, of Alabama, made the point of order, whether it was lawful to legislate on the Sabbath day. The Speaker decided, without hesitation, that that it was lawful so to do; that such legislation was sustained by prece dents, but that it was a matter which addressed itself to the feelings of the House as to the sirgency of the necessity for legislation. Mr. Lawler appealed. Mr. Adams made some observations, expressive of his concurrence in the principle upon which Mr. Lawler's point of order was founded, and explained, that although such legislation was undoubtedly sustained b precedent, and although he had himself sat in the oth er body from nine in the morning to ten at night of the Sableth, yet that this was done by a solemn vote of both Houses, in consideration of the extreme necessi ty which required such a step. No such necessity ex isted now—and he moved an adjournment. The mo tion was lost by ninety-five mays against eighty-three

The question recurred on the appeal of Mr. Lawler pending the discussion on which Mr. Adams raised the direct question of power to legislate in the pres-The direct question of power to legislate in the present instance, there being no necessity for so doing.—
The Speaker repeated his decision; the previous question was spring on the appeal; a difficulty was raised as to the presence of a quorum, though at length a quorum was ascertained to be present, and Mr. Lay again moved an adjournment—it being then twenty-five minutes was to a 'clock.

minutes past one o'clock.

Mr. Adams refused to vote; and Mr. Beardsley moved that Mr. Adams be excused—in conformity with the requisitions of the rule in such cases. Mr. Adams thanked Mr. Beardsley, but declared be did not declare to vote all together from conscious services, as Mr. Beards not wish to be excused; he did not decline to vote altigether from conscientious scruples, as Mr. Beardsley had suggested. When the House had decided that there was an argent necessity for legislating on the Sabbath day, he would then vote; but not till then.

Mr. Wise, in view of the rule of the House which provided that every stember within the bar should vote unless specially excused, and is order to bring the question to issue, moved that Mr. Adams be compelled to vote. Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, and Mr. Wise, in the course of their observations on this point, made some allugious to the dell genders of the point.

in condemnation of the conduct of the minority. When Mr. Wise was spenking. Mr. Bynum eatled hun to order with much anger of manner, and told hun, amongst other things, " that he had better make no allusion to him either in or out of the House." Mr. Wise declared, he could not prossibly understand what he had snid to excite the sensitiveness of Mr. Bynum. Mr. B, told Mr. Wise he had long known what he was aiming at. "If you want to insult me, continued he, do so now. You may bully other men, but you shall not bully me." "Bully you, sir," responded Mr. Wise, "I should as soon think of bullying a dy." A few more words passed, and the matter was brought to a crisis by the exclamation from Mr. Bynum "sir, you are a d—d scoundrel?" At this juncture, the parties rushed towards each other, with elenched fists and in an agony of passion. A general rush of the members took place; Mr. Wise and Mr. Bynum were severally held back by their friends, and the scene which followed beggars all description. The Speaker sprang from his sent-called in a voice of thunder on the officers of the House to preserve its order-and they ran into the Hall to do so. For some minutes appeals, entreaties, orders were all in vain; you might as well have addressed them to the clouds of Heaven. But in a few minutes, the troubled waters in part subsided. Mr. Mercer interposed as pacificator; he was followed by Mr. Richard M. Johnson, Mr. Howard, of Maryland, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina; all of them actuated by a sincere desire to prevent the effusion of blood which must inevitably have followed, unless an honorable compromise could be made. Neither Mr. Bynum nor Mr. Wise was willing to rise first; a proposition was made that they should rise together in order to make explanations. Shortly afterwards Mt. Byoum rose, and made some explanations; Mr. Wise followed, and did likewise. Both gentlemen gave an indirect pledge that no further step should be taken-and it is understood that the matter has terminated.

An Important Arrest .- For several months past, the Treasury Department has been in possession of information calculated to lead to the detection of the persons engaged in causing the destruction by fire, of the sons engaged in causing the action, about three years past. On Wednesday last a person was arrested in the city of New-York, charged with firing the building with his own hands, hired to commit the act, as we have heard, by some of those who had committed frauds upon the Pension Office, which they wished to have destroyed, to screen their guilt. Other persons, we have before this, will have been accessed in the we hear, before this, will have been accessed in the Western part of New-York, one in Vermont and another in Ohio. The person that was taken in New-York was brought on yesterday, in the steamboat line in charge of Mr. Blancy, the High Constable of Philadelphia, Mr. Kelley, Deputy Marshall of Ohio, and Mr. Merrin, of the New-York Police. These officers left Baltimore this morning with their prisoners for Washington, where the trial is soon to take place. Baltimore Patriot.

We learn that the individual above referred to as having been arrested here last Wednesday, is an old resident of the State's Prison, by the name of Richard H. White. He came to this city a few days since from Canada, accompanied by a woman who passed as his wife. He was captured by Messes. Homan, Sparks and Merritt, police officers, on the day mentioned, at an obscure boarding house in and was sent on to Washington under a warrant from Judge Betts. The officers next went in search of the woman who passed as his wife, and who calls herself Maria White. Having ascertained that she had gone to New Jersey, they proceeded thither, and called on Gen. Darcy, the United States Marshal for this District, with whose assistance she was taken into custody and sent off yesterday morning to Washington un-der charge of Mr. Sparks.—N. Y. Journ

It is stated that White med instigated to the deed of burning the Te asury Office by Robert Temple, Esq. gery, (of which he was on the eve of detection) whereby he had drawn large sums of money from the United States Treasury, under pretence of acting as agent for revolutionary pensions. By destroying the Treasury office, he expected to get rid of the vouchers of guilt. But the papers, by which he was principally instigated, were fortunately preserved from the flames. Others are implicated, but their names have not yet been given to the public. Mr. Lamb, the Clerk in whose room the fire originated, who was turned out of office on suspicion, is now found to be

been accidentally omitted in our last, we now publish the whole:

LIFE OF WOMEN IN THE EAST .- To live for one single man and with one single thought, in the interior of their apartments, to pass the day on a divan, plaiting their hair, and disposing the numerous jewels they wear, with grace and elegance; to breathe the cool air from the mountain or sea from off the terrace, or through the openings of a trellised window; to walk a while under the orange trees and pomegranates of a little garden, to ruminate on the banks of a reservoir, which the falling water animates with its murmur; to take care of the domestic affairs; to make bread, the sherbit, and the sweetmeats, with their own hands; to go once a week to the public bath, in company with all the young damsels in town; and to sing some stanzas of the Arabian poets, and accompany their voices with a guitar; this comprises the whole life of the eastern women. Society does not exist for them; therefore they have none of those false feelings which self-leve creates in society. When young & handsome, they are wholly engrossed by love, and afterward devote themselves entirely to their children and domestic cares. The state of civilization-is it equal to any other ?- La Martine.

# FARMERS WORK.

Cut, split and pile wood for your firecurtain lecture, and inflict a dreadful sort humour. of punishment, which the learned style objurgation, but vulgar folks call scolding !

ity on the contested election, in reply to remarks in some dry part of a cellar till wanted.— after midnight as it was four hours before which had fallen from Mr. Bysum, of North Carolina, They should be cut from the extremities midnight. They should be cut from the extremities They should be cut from the extremities midnight. This was a matter for sober of the branches of the most thrifty and the consideration. I resolved to see and best bearing trees; sever the scion from prove myself. I rose every morn punctuthe trees in the old wood, leaving enough, ally at four, went into my field, looked including the bulb which separates the two about me, and found it light enough to last years' growth, after being prepared for work. The thought struck me that a coupinsertion to form the wedge.

to preserve them.

epair every breach, and keep your cattle from your wood lot with as much care as the rest of the day; and my wife even inyou would from your corn field. As soon sists that they actually give more milk than as the snow disappears you will please to formerly; but for this I only have her parade your pastures, with a company of word, and she sticks to it. One thing more boys, by way of light infantry, and beat a- I did not mean to mention, as it is a family bout and spread evenly those petty manure affair; but as it is the best of all, I will heaps, which, without such spreading, hint it for the benefit of other girls. My would be of little or no service.

over a kitchen fire.

Attend to drains, water courses, &c .lands, in many cases and locations, may be greatly fertilized.

#### SUMMER AND WINTER.

shivering with cold, and pinched with hun- some farms in good order, fences in repair, ger, 'I remember when our land was under the dominion of a beautiful and munifi- fields safe, rich and flourishing; others cent princess. She was of radiant looks with fences decayed, cattle poor and wanand lofty mien, and her people lived upon dering, the family, at the sun an hour and of Vermont, who our renders will recollect, a year or two since shot himself and thus rid the world and his her smile—they perished under her frown. a half or two in the morning, half-dressed, family of his baneful practices. Temple committed Flowers burst around her footsteps. Her calling out, "the cattle in the field! shoo-Flowers burst around her footsteps. Her calling out, " the cattle in the field! shoobreath gave its perfume to the violet, her boy! Whose are they? Plague on 'em! cheek lent its blush to the rose. Her ap- Drive 'em to pound." The discovery proach was every where welcomed by songs | which I have made is, that the former are of gladness. The poor man opened the generally families that rise at four, the latdoor of his solitary cottage to greet her, and the sick man raised his drooping head | ter. to the upcurtained window, to feast his languid eye upon her happy retinue.

But the heart of Avarice is ice. From his mountains in the North, the tyrant saw The latter part of the following article having and coveted her fair dominions. He donned his robe, and grasped his icy sceptre. He gathered his ruffian armies-swift as the wind, terrible as the tempest, numerous as the missiles of the storm. They burst upon the domains of the princess .-On they drove, blighting the poor man's harvest, and locking the water-springs under fetters of adamant.

They made our land naked, as a plain over which the fire has run-mournful as

shroud enveloping the dead. The princess dropped her garlands, and gathered up her robes for flight. Far, far to the South, she fled before her pursuer, like morning sunshine chased by an April cloud, over mountain and valley away .-But there is a land where her reign is perpetual. On its limit she paused; she turned and bent upon her pursuer an irresistible smile. His spirit drooped-his foot began to falter. His scepter dropped from his powerless hand. His sparkling diadem fell from his head, and his robe from his shoulders. Back, back he fled, and resumed his throne on the iced mountain-top. His armies followed in swift retreat to their Northern fastnesses.

Our favorite returned, bringing happiness and life to her realm, which is thus soon desolated by Winter, and soon again will revive under the life-giving smile of

# EARLY RISING.

A few days ago, being belated in the afplaces and oven, till you have at least as ternoon, about doing an errand at a few much as you will use for one year from this miles distance, I resolved to attend to it time. We have no very strong objections early in the morning. I awoke and hastto your using a quantity of green wood in ened from my bed, and immediately heard winter for back logs and fore sticks, in o- the clock strike. I counted four; thought pen fire-places, unless you have stone or I, here is some mistake. It was broad iron substitutes for said articles. But to day, and but four o'clock. I could not use green wood in summer for cooking is account for it. But I saddled my horse monstrous; and if ever we come to codify and trotted off. It was actually as light as domestic economy we shall make it crimi- the evening is after sunset. The air was nal. We shall place the omission to pro-vide wood for summer's use, during or be-matter of enchantment. I did my businfore the month of March, under the head ess. My coltish old Dobbin seemed to enof lackes, in English, laziness; and author- ter into the life of the jaunt, and I arrived izo your better half to impeach you in a home at my breakfast, full of health and

The first time I saw my minister, who by the way is a college learned man, I ask-This is about, if not precisely, the time ed him what could be the meaning of this to cut scions for grafting. They should be uncommon light murning. He smiled, and taken just as the buds begin to swell, and told me it was the ordinary course of placed with their lower ends in the ground things; that it was just as light four hours

le hours of labor before breakfast would It is high time for us cultivators to be amount to a great deal. For work, I nevmaking preparations to take the field fur- er felt better, no, never felt better. I have nished with every implement necessary to followed it up ever since; my fields look force the stubborn soil to yield the tribute better. Never had I so fine health and due to agricultural skill and industry .- spirits; and my very conscience seems Every tool and implement which will be improved. My wife enters with her whole wanted for use the ensuing season, should beart into this family revolution. My boys be critically inspected, thoroughly repair- are ambitious who shall in the morning be ee, and such new ones of the best quality the one to give the first call to the others, added as will probably be needed when we they skip to the field; and though they canmay have less leisure to select and procure not fly with the birds that play about, they them. None but a rich farmer can afford are as lively and musical. My three girls to use poor tools, and if a wealthy cultiva- too, though they are always affectionate tor undertakes to carry on farming with and dutiful, used to be rather pale and landull, unhandy, ill-constructed implements, guid; but since their early hours, their he is in a fair way to become as poor as he eyes are as lovely as the dews of the moris foolish and improvident. The signs of ning, and their cheeks brighter than the poor farmer, and the indications of a good blossoms of the field. Our breakfast tafarmer, are at least as legible in his farm- ble is adorned with clean dishes, and sweet ing tools as in the appearances of his stock, milk, butter and cream; and the cheerful his crop, or his farm buildings. Covering welcome which we give each other is over wooden as well as iron tools frequent- sweeter than all the rest. The cows themly with oil or grease will have a tendency | selves, which go to pasture an hour and a half earlier than they used to go, seem to Take a critical survey of your fences, enter into the family improvements, and enjoy this hour and a half more than half Sarah, the oldest daughter, was eighteen Grain, or roots for fattening cattle, or six months ago; and though as I said, one swine, will go about one-third farther, if of the best hearted of young persons, was steamed or boiled, than if used raw; and thin featured, and never seemed to get when it is wished to cook food for cattle in along, as to prospects, as—some others. small quantities, it may be done evenings But these mornings have made her appear half a dozen years younger and six times as handsome; and between ourselves, my By a little attention to directing the water neighbor Day's son, one of the most steady, which runs from highways, barn yards, &c. industrious, manly sons which a father could wish, has been coming and going, and has to day asked me a question which I think is to end in something.

Since my practice of early rising, I have 'I remember,' said an old man who was made another discovery. I used to see cattle gentle and sleek, and pastures and ter those that sleep and snore two hours la-

> Now what I have seen I have seen; what I know, I know; and if any body don't believe that to sleep from 8 or 9 o'clock to 4, is as long as from 11 or 12 o'clock to 7; that the daylight is just about as early in the morning as it is late at night, and that the morning is cooler than the middle of the day; then, I say, let him try, and see, and know for himself. A FARMER.

> A TEAR.-A tear is what? 'Tis the overflowing of the cup of sensibility, the index to a soul fraught with feeling, the aliment of a heart drooping in solitude; with the base, 'tis the orms of warfare against the innocence of loveliness, simplicity and beauty; with woman 'tis the shield of defence against the wily and insidious, her weapon of offence to the cold, the obdurate and the unfeeling; with the parent 'tis the blessing of age on the offspring of youthful vigor and affection; with the child, 'tis the supporting staff of filial piety; with friends 'tis the token of communion of souls; to the afflicted 'tis the angel of consolation, the balm of Gilead to the wounded spirit, the dew of sympathy to the withering flowers of sorrow.

A MISUNDERSTANDING .- A lady was once afflicted with a felon on her arm, and a consultation was held among her friends as to the best method of curing it. One of them mentioned a plan which another observed would probably be the means of scattering it. "It would serve him right," exclaimed an ignorant vinegar-faced old maid, who had but imperfectly overheard the conversation, " I should like to catch a fellow on my arm. I'd scatter him !"

A fair hit .- An industrious son of the Land of Steady Habits, was endeavoring to sell a clock, a few evenings ago to a person who is by no means the handsomest man in town. As far as paint, varnish, and a looking glass front go, the clock was passable, but as a whole, it was rather an ugly piece of furniture. The owner praised it to the skies; the other decried it, and jocularly remarked, that a look at it almost frightened him. "Then mister," replied the vender of notions, "I guess you had better buy one that has no looking glass in front."-Newbern Spectator.

The social feelings have not been unaptly compared to a heap of embers which when separated, soon languish, darken an expire; but placed together, they give with a ruddy and intense heat.